THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1031.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Hay-Market Garden.

New Light, or Thermo-Lamp.

THE Proprietor of the Garden having obtained a right from Mr. Benjamin Henfrey, the patentee, to uſe his newly diſcovered mode of producing light and heat from inflammable air or gas, propoſes to exhibit ſpecimens of its utility for domeſtic and other purpoſes, viz: Lighting dwelling houſes or manufacturies in various rooms to any extent, and to convey to them any degree of warmth required;—alſo to ſhew its economy, cleanlineſs and expedition, in cooking for a company of any amount. A model of a light houſe is alſo in preparation, to be placed in the centre of the garden, to light the whole without the aid of any other lamp. This will ſhew its effect and great ſaving in lighting ſea coaſts, towns, &c. The object of this exhibition is to give the public an opportunity to ſee the proceſs and to determine how far they may chuſe to adopt its uſe. To cover the expence of the preparations on ſo large a ſcale, half a dollar will be required for the admittance of a lady or gentleman, and half price for children. The exhibition to commence at 6 o'clock, on Wedneſday evening the firſt of September, and to continue every evening during the ſitting of the diſtrict court.

Richmond, Aug. 31, 1802.

Friday the 10th day of Sept. next enſuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, or on the firſt fair day thereafter,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public auction, at the Manſion Houſe of the late Mrs. Sarah Webb, a great variety of Houſehold and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

SUNDRY

Inſtruments of Huſbandry, &c.

ALSO, ONE SMALL LIGHT

Waggon, and one Chariot,

With Harneſs for two Horſes, in good repair.

Conditions of ſale will be—For all ſums under ten dollars, caſh, and for all ſums of ten dollars and upwards, twelve months credit; purchaſers giving bonds with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

Conrade Webb,

Ex'or. of the late Mrs. Sarah Webb.

Hampſtead; New Kent, Aug. 10, 1802.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county, on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of ſaid creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court houſe and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a ſtore. This land poſſeſſes more advantages, and is equal, if not ſuperior in ſtrength and fertility, to any tract of its ſize in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant ſituation for a ſeat, on which ſtands a new convenient dwelling houſe (that may be finiſhed for about forty dollars) ſituated convenient to an uncommon good ſpring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other ſuitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately ſown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis alſo convenient to ſeveral ſhad fiſheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for ſtock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Leſueur, or the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (2ms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inſpected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at caſh prices, will be taken in payment, and conſiderable indulgence given for one third of the purchaſe money, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. E. D.

THE ſale of the Lands whereon W. D. WADDILL reſides in the county of New-Kent, together with certain Negroes, which was intended to have taken place on the court day laſt held for that county, as publiſhed in this paper under authority of the agreement of truſt therein mentioned, having been poſtponed by requeſt of the ſaid Waddill, until the next court day, this is to notify, that the ſale of the ſaid property, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the debt, intereſt, &c. ſtipulated in ſaid agreement, will certainly be made at the Courthouſe of ſaid county on the 2d Thurſday in September next, it being court day, to the highеſt bidder, for ready money.

Auguſt 20, 1802.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

Two Farms,

ABOUT 2 miles from York-Town, one containing from two to three hundred acres, at leaſt twenty of which are reclaimed meadow; the other contains one hundred and forty acres; on the former there is a valuable new GRIST MILL, and on each an excellent apple orchard.—Alſo the large two ſtory BRICK HOUSE and TENEMENT, in York-Town, formerly occupied by Col. Hugh Nelſon, with every convenient out houſe, moſt of them brick, and an extenſive garden. The dwelling houſe has five rooms below, and ſix on the ſecond floor, and excellent cellars and garret rooms.—Alſo a BRICK WAREHOUSE at the waterſide and half of a BRICK STORE, contiguous to the dwelling houſe—Likewiſe a STABLE on a ſeperate lot, and ſome additional Lots lately purchaſed. The quantity of land in the farms and lots will be aſcertained before the ſale. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of different kinds will be Sold, if the dwelling houſe is diſpoſed of. The ſubſcriber has for ſale, alſo, a TRACT of LAND bordering on the main road from Williamſburg to York, about five miles from the latter. This tract contains four hundred and thirty two acres, a conſiderable quantity of it meadow land.—The terms may be known on application to Mr. William Nelſon of Charles-City county, or to the ſubſcriber in York Town.

Judith Nelſon, *Executrix of*

Hugh Nelſon, deceaſed.

July 30th, 1802. 1aw4ms.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subſcription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES,

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work ſhall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To thoſe who wiſh to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expenſe will be neceſſarily incurred, Two Dollars from each ſubſcriber will be reqnired in advance.

V. The price will be conſiderably enhanced to non-ſubſcribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procraſtinated on account of the copy-right being veſted in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the ſubſcriber. The public are therefore reſpectfully informed, that the work will be put to preſs, ſo ſoon as a ſufficiency of ſubſcribers are obtained to indemnify the expenſe of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former propoſals was found too ſmall; the ſubſcriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that thoſe who firſt intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their ſupport, for ſo trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subſcriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Meſſrs. *Pleaſants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

FOR SALE,

A VERY GOOD

MANCOOK.

Enquire of the printer.

Auguſt 23, 1802. tf

Cheap, for Caſh.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promiſſory Notes—4/6 *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at 3/9 *per Quire.*

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.

We poſtpone moſt of the articles deſigned for this day's Gazette, for the purpoſe of layying before the public as early as poſſible, the following ſolemn and all important Proteſt, of the Hon. Judge BASSETT, againſt the late act of congreſs which goes to proſtrate at the feet of faction, the judicial department of our government, and through it, that charter of our liberty and independence—the federal conſtitution. We preſume not to offer an opinion upon the validity of the arguments adduced by the Hon. Judge. It would be arrogant in us to do ſo. But we look, in common with other citizens, with anxious and foreboding ſolicitude to the guardian power of the *ſupreme court* as our laſt and only hope, and have a right to believe, with the Hon. Judge Baſſett, that the judges of the ſupreme court, "who are called upon to aſſiſt and ſanction the uſurpation and illegality, if ſuch is the opinion they entertain of thoſe acts, muſt neceſſarily refuſe to participate or aid in their deſigns and conſequences." To their conſideration and to their deciſion, we leave the opinions and arguments here advanced.

THE SOLEMN

PROTEST

OF THE HONORABLE

JUDGE BASSETT,

Againſt the late Act of Congreſs, &c.

The publication of two acts of the legiſlature of the United States, of the eighth March, and twenty-ninth of April, 1802, coming under the inſpection of the Judges of the U. States for the Circuit courts, conſtituted by the law of the 13th of February, 1801, they could not but perceive, that the acts were deſigned, and framed to aboliſh their reſpective offices, and to veſt the ſame Judicial powers, in courts of the like deſcription, to be compoſed of other Judges.

Placed, by this meaſure of the legiſlative body, in circumſtances equally novel and important, evident motives of high and ſolemn duty, as the ſubſcriber conceived, required that he ſhould not only deliberate upon his own ſituation, but upon that of others; and for himſelf judicially decide upon a great queſtion, which neceſſarily preſented itſelf for his moſt deep and reſpectful conſideration.

After the moſt animated diſcuſſions in the legiſlature, a majority adopted the opinion, "that judicial offices, under the Conſtitution of the United States, might be aboliſhed at the pleaſure of Congreſs:" And that branch of the government, by the acts in queſtion, purſuant to ſuch opinion, has eſſayed to aboliſh the offices and compenſations of the judges created under the laws of the 13th of February, 1801.

It muſt be conceived, that we could not remain indifferent ſpectators of the debates connected with this fundamental queſtion, in the legiſlative body. As private citizens we had our concern in the reſult:—Our rights of office too, and the very ſerious injuries which would fall upon many of us and our families, from the contemplated meaſure, naturally excited anxious ſolicitude.

It was impoſſible, alſo, not to feel deeply affected by many of the avowed motives for our removal, and the deſtruction of our offices;—motives which attached to private character and upon judicial rectitude, imputations of the darkeſt hue.

Thoſe diſcuſſions, beſides, were rendered peculiarly diſtreſſing, by the privation of every means, either of defending our public rights of office, or dearer claims to private reputation.

Yet, if the final paſſage of thoſe acts had only ſpent its influence on us, if only our offices and compenſations had been annihilated, however flagrant the violation of an explicit contract might have appeared, whatever of private diſtreſs, from reputation impeached, and ſubſiſtence withdrawn, might have reſulted, I ſolemnly declare, that affecting myſelf alone, I would have ſubmitted to the ſtroke—Private ſacrifices I have a right to make, and the conſolation would have been ſufficient, if by ſatiating the demands of party, they would have tended to bound its progreſs, or allay its deſtroying ſpirit.

But the Judges of the Circuit courts were not, in my mind, at liberty to view this ſubject, merely in its perſonal bearings and conſequences.

If their "offices" were not aboliſhed by thoſe acts, but ſtill exiſted, under the ſuperior title and protection of the conſtitution, that great and irrepealable law of the people, I conſidered it an official and ſacred duty, for the judges, conſtituting thoſe courts, and ſworn to ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States, to prevent, by all reaſonable means, the execution of legiſlative meaſures, which, in their opinions, avowedly, and without the leaſt diſguiſe, aimed to overthrow the "tenure of judicial office," eſtabliſhed by the *people*, in thoſe fundamental articles of government which they had impoſed upon their public agents.

Placed in this ſituation, and compelled, from the nature of it, either by ſilent acquieſcence, thus far to ſanction thoſe congreſſional acts, or by a public, but temperate opinion and proteſt againſt their validity, to diſcharge the higheſt obligations to my country, and conſcience, I could find, between ſuch alternatives, no room to deliberate.

Whatever courſe others might take, the path of duty, to my mind, was plain. As an INDEPENDENT JUDGE, and while I could yet claim that honorable title, without contending againſt ſuperior authority, it directed me to pronounce my ſentiments upon the great queſtion, "whether congreſs might lawfully deprive me of it."

The queſtion is, indeed, ſimple in its terms, but all important in the ſolution. Are the offices of the judges, compoſing the circuit courts, created by the act of the 13th of February, ABOLISHED by the late acts of the 8th of March, and 26th April, 1802? or do thoſe "offices" exiſt in full force, under the conſtitution of the United States?

Recurring both to the poſitive letter and clear ſpirit of the conſtitution of the United States, my mind never doubted. Yet, on a ſubject ſo intereſting to the preſent, and ſo big with conſequences to future generations, it became me to review the grounds of my own conviction and to examine the evidences oppoſed to it.

This has been done; and after the moſt careful deliberation, and moſt anxious ſolicitude to arrive at *truth*—I am bound to DECLARE, that, in my ſolemn judgment thoſe acts of the 8th of March and 29th of April, 1802, have not aboliſhed the office of the judges of the circuit courts of the United States, created and perfected under the act of February, 1801; but that they do exiſt in full force as at firſt, protected againſt legiſlative deſtruction, by the *Conſtitution* of the United States.

And, in my judicial character, and under the higheſt obligation of ſupporting that conſtitution, I am conſtrained to pronounce thoſe acts, becauſe of their deſign and intent to aboliſh the ſaid offices, and to tranſfer them to other judges, ſo far null and void.

It would exceed the neceſſary limits of this DECLARATION, to enumerate the various reaſons which concur in ſupport of the foregoing opinion.

The ſubject has been recently exhauſted: it is not to be expected, from human powers to add to the number or force of the proofs, which wiſdom and eloquence have arrayed, on the ſide of the conſtitutional poſition, that the judges of the United States cannot be deprived of their offices by the legiſlative body; or in any other way than on impeachment before the ſenate, and conviction there, of *Miſbehaviour* in office.

I ſhall, as briefly as poſſible, ſtate the grounds of my judgment, with ſuch illuſtrations, and recurrence to objections, as may ſerve to obviate difficulties.

And here it is important for me to remark, that my opinion, however fortified by conſiderations of ſound policy, and general good conſequences, flows not from thoſe extraneous ſources. I reſt it upon the words and expreſſions of the people, contained in the conſtitution as it came from their hands; and upon the plain, natural and accepted meaning of thoſe words and expreſſions.

The conſtitution of the United States, by three ſeveral articles, each following the other, has formed three diſtinct powers of government:—the legiſlative power, the executive power, and the judicial power. Each of theſe governing powers, derives its title to exiſtence and duration, by the ſame words of grant, or conveyance, from the people. By the firſt article, it is enacted, "That all legiſlative power herein granted, ſhall be veſted in a congreſs of the United States to conſiſt of a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives."

Having thus eſtabliſhed the legiſlative power, it proceeds to direct how the congreſs, who is to exerciſe it, ſhall be brought into, and continued in exiſtence.

For this end, elections are made in the ſeveral ſtates. The people are to chooſe the repreſentatives, and the legiſlatures to appoint the ſenators. Then follow the clauſes fixing the duration of the congreſſional office, determining that the repreſentatives ſhall be choſen for two years and the ſenators for ſix years.

By this ſecond article it is enacted, "that the executive power ſhall be veſted in a preſident of the United States of America;" and fixes the duration of his appointment, by declaring that he "ſhall hold his office during the term of four years." The manner of chuſing him is then preſcribed, and this is to be done by electors appointed in the ſeveral ſtates.

By the third article it is enacted, that "the judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court, and in ſuch inferior courts as congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh."

Having thus veſted the judicial power in national courts, or courts of the United States, juſt as the legiſlative power was veſted in a congreſs, and the executive power in a preſident, the article proceeds to fix the duration of the offices of thoſe who were to exerciſe the judicial power: and, for that purpoſe, declares, "that the JUDGES, both of the ſupreme and inferior courts ſhall HOLD THEIR OFFICE during good behaviour."

From the ſtructure, then, of the conſtitution, and by, indeed, a natural order, each department is to be diſtinct. The manner of bringing thoſe departments into operation is then pointed out; and when the perſons are ſelected, either by elections, or under laws, to fulfil thoſe three diſtinct powers of government, the conſtitution FIXES, by poſitive grant and limitation, the duration of their reſpective offices.

It was not left to the people of the ſeveral ſtates, or to their legiſlatures, how long a repreſentative or ſenator in congreſs ſhould ſerve them after choſen; nor to the United States, how long their preſident and vice preſident ſhould ſerve them, nor to the congreſs, how long the judges, appointed under their laws, ſhould hold their commiſſions, and enjoy the powers and ſalaries annexed to them.

The people of the ſeveral ſtates are allowed a free choice of repreſentatives; to the legiſlatures is given a free choice of ſenators; to the United States a free choice of preſident and vice preſident; to congreſs full time and free power to ordain and eſtabliſh, from time to time, ſuch courts as they ſhall ſee fit; and the preſident and ſenate free diſcretion in the ſelection of judges. But as far as reſpected the duration of thoſe ſeveral offices, when once conferred or veſted, no power to revoke, diminiſh, extend or aboliſh, is granted to the people of the ſeveral ſtates, or of the ſtate legiſlatures, or to the congreſs of the United States. THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES did, themſelves, in the original charter of government, expreſsly and poſitively determine, that when choſen, a repreſentative ſhould hold his appointment for two years; that a ſenator ſhould hold his appointment for ſix years; that the preſident and vice preſident ſhould hold their offices for four years; and that the judges ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour.

In regard to all the other offices, or appointments, which are ſpoken of in the conſtitution, or contemplated as neceſſary to execute the public meaſures, the duration of them is not fixed by the people, but left to the diſcretion of the government.

The reaſon and neceſſity of this diſtribution of power, and duration of office, are obvious.

The three great powers of government were eſſential to its exiſtence.

There could be no freedom at all without them. It became neceſſary for the people, therefore, in order to ſecure their liberties, ſo to conſtruct each of thoſe departments, as that one might not be ſubject to the will and pleaſure of the other; or, what is the ſame thing, that the officers compoſing one department ſhould not be expoſed to diſmiſſion, or dependence on the other.

That would defeat all the benefits of divided power. It would have enabled one branch to ſwallow up the other, and conſolidate government. There could then be no conſtitution, but the uncontrouled and capricious will of the victorious department.

This great evil, which has poiſoned and finally deſtroyed all the forms of free government in the world, was thought to be effectually curbed, by the proviſions of the conſtitution, whereby each branch is made independent of the other, by having granted to its officers, under that inſtrument, a fixed and unalterable term of office; or a right to exerciſe their appropriate and veſted powers.

This was the beſt ſecurity which could be deviſed, to preſerve free, diſtinct, and permanent, the legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers; the ſeparation and independence of which, have been agreed by all writers, as eſſential to the preſervation of civil liberty.

But I ſhall not enter the field of political reaſons and conſequences. They are indeed at hand, and leave no doubt of the wiſdom and foreſight of the people and ſtates who adopted the preſent form of government.

I am conſidering a matter of fact, and not chooſing between theoretical opinions. The queſtion is, not what might or ought to have been done, but what IS DONE? If the CONSTITUTION does, in fact, contain an explicit declaration, that the JUDGES, when choſen under it, and whether ſupreme or inferior, "ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour," then no authority to alter the tenure or aboliſh the office exiſts. The people only, reſorting to amendments in the way which they have preſcribed, can change the form of government.

The legiſlative, the executive, and judicial departments are the creatures of the conſtitution. They muſt be ſatisfied, with what is granted to them, and refrain from every encroachment on the independence and rightful limits of power and office, holden by each, under that ſovereign LAW of the people.

Whatever is granted to each department, may be exerciſed even to abuſe. Whatever is denied muſt be abſtained from, though ever ſo deſirable. Whatever is regulated and fixed, by the conſtitution muſt bind, though never ſo grievous. It is poſſible, nay probable, that ſome defects, on experience, will be found attached to the national government. Theſe,

however great and obvious, must be borne until the people and ſtates ſhall ſee fit by amendments to redreſs them.

If the executive or legiſlative department, or both, ſhall aſſume this power under pretexts ever ſo plauſible or popular, nay, though every man in the United States could wiſh for their right to do it, in the particular caſe, it is plain we ſhall have no conſtitution but what every ſucceſſive congreſs ſhall ſee fit to make.

The authorities, then, conſtituted by and under the federal government, muſt look to, and be bound by, its proviſions. They are not to ſpeculate about their wiſdom, or attempt to ſupply their defects; but ought faithfully and virtuouſly to adhere to the will of the people, as they find it expreſſed in the great national charter.

Taking the conſtitution for our guide, what real doubt can be raiſed on the queſtion under conſideration? The words are, "Article III. The judicial power of the United States, ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court and in ſuch inferior courts as congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh: The JUDGES, both of the ſupreme and inferior courts, ſhall HOLD THEIR OFFICES DURING GOOD BEHAVIOUR; and ſhall at ſtated times receive a compenſation for their ſervices, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office"

What terms could have been deviſed in the Engliſh language, more decliſive? It is not ſaid, they ſhall hold their offices againſt the will of the preſident; or againſt the power of congreſs; but ſimply and univerſally, that they ſhall hold their offices, during good behaviour.

The legiſlature, then, can, can annex no new conditions and ſay, "you ſhall hold your offices until we repeal the law creating them; or, until we aboliſh them; or, until there ſhall appear to us no further neceſſity for your courts; or, you ſhall hold ſo long as we think it economical to pay your ſalaries." No power is given to congreſs of terminating judicial offices at all.

It was eaſy to foreſee, that if power had been given to the legiſlative body, to diſmiſs the judges on ſuch like grounds, that the JUDICIAL POWER would be no longer independent; but the judges whoſe province is to determine, according to the law and the conſtitution, would thereby become the dependents of men in power, &c. often the mere inſtruments of vengeance in the hands of political majorities. The framers, therefore, of the conſtitution, knowing the invaluable benefit of judges, who are dependent for their offices and ſalaries, on good behaviour only, have inveſted them with office on that ſingle condition; and have appointed a fixed and independent court, the ſenate, which only can remove judges on proof, that they have miſdemeaned themſelves in office and ſo broke the condition on which they hold it.

As before obſerved, the offices of preſident and vice preſident are held under ſimilar words.

By article 2. The executive power ſhall be veſted in a preſident of the United States of America. He ſhall hold his office during the term of "four years, and together with the vice preſident choſen for the ſame term, be elected as follows," &c.

As well might the legiſlature attempt to repeal or aboliſh the office of the vice preſident or even the preſident himſelf, on the ground that they were too expenſive or unneceſſary, as of the judges after their appointment. There is no conſtitutional reſtriction upon them, in the one caſe, which does not exiſt in the other.

Each holds his office by the ſame words under the conſtitution, differing only in duration.

So repreſentatives and ſenators from the ſtates have no other ſecurity for the continuance of their offices for two and ſix years, than thoſe words in the conſtitution which ſay they ſhall be choſen for two and ſix years. No reſtriction is put on congreſs, againſt increaſing or diminiſhing the duration of their appointments, becauſe none was neceſſary: For the PEOPLE having preſcribed in that inſtrument how long repreſentatives and ſenators, the preſident and vice preſident, and the judges ſhould hold their offices, it would follow, that as ſoon as their appointments were legally completed by the lawful means, the right of exerciſing them, in point of duration, veſted in them under the conſtitution which protects the office and its exerciſe ſo long, againſt any power but that of the people and ſtates, acting in their original character by amendments.

It has been aſked, ſhall judges hold their offices and be paid their ſalaries for life; even though the legiſlative body might from fair motives of public convenience and economy, be deſirous of removing them? The anſwer is found in the conſtitution of the country.

The people, in that, empowered congreſs to erect courts, and apportion out among them the judicial powers of the government.

But when ordained and eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, it is declared, the judges ſhall hold the offices thus created, during their good behaviour.

The people had to chooſe between the poſſible, but comparatively trifling, inconvenience of maintaining the office of judges, when once appointed, until their deceaſe, provided they behaved well; and the immenſe and never ceaſing evils, reſulting to liberty and juſtice, from placing their judges under the control, and at the will of the legiſlative department. They well underſtood, that all the checks and imitations introduced into the charter of government, reſpecting the rights and obligations of the ſeveral ſtates, or in favor of the citizens, would become nugatory the moment that the offices and compenſations of the judges were to be holden at the pleaſure of majorities in the legiſlature.—It was eaſy to perceive, that a legiſlative body which held in its hand the offices and livings of thoſe who were to decide whether, their acts were contrary to the conſtitutional law, would at any time command the conſtitution, and make it yield to their wiſhes and views. If their law was reſiſted by the judiciary, as violating the ſuperior law of the conſtitution, there would be no difficulty in aſſerting that the obnoxious judges were unneceſſary, or too expenſive, or that a better ſyſtem could be framed: And judges would be ſoon found more pliant to the governing powers.

Thus, all the advantages of an independent judiciary would be loſt: loſt to the people and to the conſtitution.

But, as I have before ſaid, thus is it written in the charter of government. If the people can be perſuaded, that in creating an INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY they have no ſecurity; if, on experience, they ſhall find the courts too inconvenient, or the judges too expenſive, the remedy is plain and expeditious. Let amendments be propoſed in the manner provided in the fifth article of the conſtitution. They can be obtained, if ſuch is the real wiſh of the people, almoſt as ſoon as the paſſage of an act of congreſs.

Until recourſe is had to this method of aboliſhing exiſting judicial offices, I am bound to ſay, that no judge can be deprived of his office, but on impeachment for and conviction of miſbehaviour in office. Until then he remains cloathed with inviolability, the independent and fearleſs expounder of the laws, and the guardian of the conſtitution.

It has been ſaid, that what is created by law, may be aboliſhed by law: that the power of the legiſlature muſt be the ſame to both purpoſes; and therefore as the judicial offices in queſtion aroſe out of the law of Feb. 1801, a law of March 1802 may repeal or extinguiſh it.

This would be true, if congreſs was an abſolute legiſlature, poſſeſſing power without control.

But congreſs is the agent and creature of the conſtitution; like the executive and judiciary, it muſt act within the bounds preſcribed to it by the fundamental law.

The conſtitution is a charter of grants and reſervations. It grants to the legiſlative power the right of creating judicial offices; but it reſerves the right of fixing the duration of thoſe offices when created under the conſtitution. It has, in fact, preſcribed their duration. As ſoon as congreſs have executed their power of eſtabliſhing the court and the officer is appointed, the proviſion in the conſtitution reſpecting his continuance attaches upon their law. It is identified with it; and ſecures the office to the poſſeſſor by its own immutability.

Nothing appears more obvious. It would be eaſy to ſhew, that a Legiſlative Body, acting under the controling proviſions of a ſtanding and fixed Conſtitution, may often poſſeſs the power to create or grant by law, and yet by no act afterwards can Repeal or aboliſh the intereſt or office ariſing out of the firſt law. The Senators from each ſtate may be, and frequently are appointed by law; yet a repeal of the law by the ſame legiſlature, and even another law appointing a ſubſtitute, would not aboliſh the firſt office. The repeal and the new appointment would be void; becauſe the conſtitution annexes to the firſt appointment the term of office, and the officer will hold for his ſix years, however much diſſatiſfied the legiſlature, which made the law, may be with the officer.

By the 2d. Art. of the conſtitution, it is provided, that congreſs, in caſe of a vacancy in the offices of preſident and vice-preſident, "may by law, declare what officer ſhall then act as preſident and ſuch 'officer ſhall act accordingly until the 'diſability be removed, or a preſident 'ſhall be elected."

In this caſe the office is filled by a mere legiſlative act; and yet, in virtue of the expreſſion in the conſtitution, that the officer ſo appointed 'ſhould act accordingly until the diſability be removed, &c' it will be admitted, that congreſs would not have the power to repeal ſuch Law, or to appoint, by a new, another perſon to exerciſe the powers of preſident.

It may be remarked here, that the words of "tenure" in regard to this officer to be appointed by law, are not ſo ſolemn and explicit as thoſe words in the conſtitution reſpecting judicial officers created under a law of congreſs.

Many other inſtances might be put, which readily ſuggeſt themſelves to the mind, where legiſlative creation is not followed with right or power of legiſlative repeal or extinction.

The repeal of laws, under which grants have been made, and intereſt veſted, would not reſcind the eſtate, or benefit even though no conſtitutional ſecurity exiſted in favour of the donne or grantee.

And however prejudice may be wrought upon, or ignorance deceived, the grant of an office and ſalary, under the law and conſtitution, is equally ſacred and inviolably as any other intereſt which can be conveyed by one party and accepted by another.

And when it is conſidered too, that this covenant, between the government and the officers, is founded on the great political principle, of maintaining an INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY, the contract ſhould derive from thence a ſuperior ſanction.

The caſe of other officers, who do not accept appointments under any particular terms of continuance in office, is widely different. They take and hold at the will and pleaſure of the preſident or congreſs. This is known to them at the time. The conſtitution has not fixed the conditions or duration of ſuch officers; and of courſe, being created by the mere will of the preſident, or by congreſs, may be aboliſhed by the ſame power.

And yet if the poſition be true, that judges have no more permanent intereſt or eſtate in their offices and compenſations than others, it follows, that thoſe words in the conſtitution, "that they when appointed, ſhall hold hold their offices during good behaviour, and ſhall receive for their ſervices a compenſation not to be diminiſhed," are wholly inſignificant. The executive or legiſlative may diſmiſs them, at any time, and for any cauſe.

But the truth is, that the proviſion in the conſtitution is wiſe and neceſſary; and whether it is ſo or not while it remains there the office of a judge and the compenſation annexed to it, are fixed as the charter itſelf, if he continues to behave well.

The conſtitution announces, in explicit terms, that he who is appointed a judge, "ſhall hold his office during good behaviour, and receive a certain compenſation"

The legiſlature, when they create the office do it under this conſtitution. The perſon who is nominated and appointed by the preſident and ſenate, receives a commiſſion under the ſeal of the United States, in which he reads theſe expreſs words, "That he is appointed a judge of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit; and is authoriſed and empowered to execute and fulfil the duties of that office, according to the conſtitution laws of the United States:" and then follows words of abſolute grant, "To have and to hold the ſaid office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments of the ſame of right appertaining—during his good behaviour."

With this commiſſion and grant in his hand, with the law of congreſs creating the office and fixing the compenſation, to authoriſe it; and with the conſtitution of the United States before him, poſitively aſſuring him, that the office and ſalary ſhall be holden by him during his good behaviour, he accepts it upon the terms offered. And ſhall he be deprived of both office and ſalary the next month or year? or whenever the legiſlature, who is but one out of three parties to this ſolemn covenant, ſhall be pleaſed to ſay, "you are "no longer neceſſary or agreeable; we can "find judges to exerciſe your offices cheaper, or who will be more ſubſervient to "our wiſhes!"

(To be concluded in our next.)

A STATUTE

For the wholeſome Government of the COLLEGE.

BE *it Ordained*, by the viſitors and governors of the College of William and Mary, That in all caſes in which the preſident and maſters or profeſſors ſhall have reaſonable cauſe to believe any ſtudent or ſtudents to have been concerned in duelling, gaming, riot, drunkeneſs, profane ſwearing, or any other act in violation of any ſtatute, rule, or regulation of the college, or any breach of decorum, the preſident and maſters or profeſſors, ſhall call on the ſtudents to declare, individually, whether they can give any information reſpecting the offence of which any ſtudent or ſtudents may be accuſed. And in caſe the preſident and maſters or profeſſors, upon the beſt proof that can be had, ſhall be ſatisfied that any of the offences above enumerated has been committed by any ſtudent or ſtudents, they ſhall proceed to cenſure, ſuſpend, or expel ſuch ſtudent or ſtudents in their diſcretion. Provided however, that if any ſtudent ſhall be unwilling to give evidence, ſo far as his own perſonal knowledge may extend reſpecting any particular offence, then ſuch ſtudent ſhall be required to ſign a ſolemn declaration of his own innocence touching ſaid offence; and if he refuſe when called upon either to give evidence or to declare his own innocence, that he ſhall be conſidered as guilty of contumacy, and if he continue contumacious for five ſucceſſive days, he ſhall be forever expelled the college.

Knowingly and wilfully aiding, aſſiſting, counſelling, adviſing, or provoking any other ſtudent to the commiſſion of any of the offences above mentioned; or combining, confederating or agreeing with any perſon to conceal or prevent the diſcovery of the ſaid offences, or either of them, is hereby declared an offence puniſhable in the manner herein before ſet forth.

Every perſon under the age of twenty-one years, who ſhall matriculate or ſign this ſtatute as herein after directed, ſhall be conſidered as a ſtudent, and amenable to the ſtatutes, laws and regulations of the college, until the end of the term, notwithſtanding any attempt whatever to withdraw his name from the matriculation book, or ſignature to this ſtatute, or himſelf from the cognizance of the college, without the aſſent or deſire of his parent or guardian in writing. And ſuch attempt ſhall be conſidered as miſconduct within this ſtatute, and puniſhable as other offences within the ſame. And where an offence ſhall be ſuppoſed to have been committed by any ſtudent whatever, he ſhall not be allowed to withdraw his name as a ſtudent until his innocence has been eſtabliſhed on an enquiry into the ſaid offence, and his conduct ſhall be ſubject to examination and cenſure notwithſtanding he may attempt to withdraw his name or may remove himſelf.

Information of every expulſion which may take place ſhall be by the preſident communicated to all other public ſeminaries in the United States. Every ſentence of expulſion which may take place ſhall be immediately publiſhed in the public prints. The parent or guardian of every ſtudent, who may be cenſured, ſuſpended, or expelled, ſhall alſo be notified of the ſame, and a copy of the proceedings in each caſe, ſhall be tranſmitted to ſuch guardian or parent.

Reſorting to taverns ſhall be conſidered as a violation of the rules and regulations of the college, and in an eſpecial manner be animadverted on by the preſident and maſters or profeſſors.

The ſtudents ſhall be compelled to attend the lectures; and in no inſtance ſhall abſent themſelves without the conſent of the profeſſor lecturing, except in caſe of ſickneſs.

Each profeſſor ſhall keep a roll of the ſtudents who enter into his ſchool, and note every failure to attend at the appointed time for lecturing. For the firſt and ſecond failure to attend, the ſtudent ſo failing, ſhall be reproved or admoniſhed, in each caſe. The roll ſhall be carefully examined once in every month, by the preſident; and if it ſhall appear that any ſtudent has abſented himſelf three times during term time, the preſident ſhall forthwith call a meeting of the maſters or profeſſors, and the ſociety ſhall cauſe ſuch ſtudent to be cenſured, in the firſt inſtance; and if after cenſure, ſuch offence be repeated, the ſtudent ſo offending, ſhall be ſuſpended for the remainder of the courſe, or for a ſhorter time, as the ſociety may thing expedient.

A fair tranſcript of this ſtatute ſhall be made in the matriculation book, to which ſhall be ſubjoined the following acknowledgment: "We, the ſubſcribers, do ſeverally acknowledge ourſelves ſtudents of the College of William and Mary; and do ſolemnly promiſe, that we will individually, in all reſpects, conform to the ſtatute entitled, a ſtatute for the wholeſome government of the college; and will not, while we continue ſtudents thereof, either collectively or individually, knowingly or wilfully, commit any of the offences therein enumerated, or any violation of the rules, laws, ſtatutes, orders or injunctions of the governors and viſitors, or of the preſident and maſters or profeſſors of the ſaid college;" which acknowledgment and promiſe ſhall be ſigned by every perſon applying previous to his being admitted a ſtudent therein.

It ſhall be the duty of the preſident to convene the ſtudents within the college, at leaſt three times during each term; at which meeting this ſtatute ſhall be publicly read for the purpoſe of giving information of the regulations herein contained.

The preſident and maſters or profeſſors of the college are enjoined ſtrictly to enforce the ſeveral regulations preſcribed by this ſtatute. This ſtatute ſhall be inſerted immediately in the public papers; and ſo often, and at ſuch periods thereafter, as the ſociety ſhall think proper: Provided it be publiſhed not leſs than once in every year. Provided, nevertheleſs, that nothing in this ſtatute ſhall be conſtrued to repeal the power of the ſociety to inflict ſuch other puniſhment for offences, as might be inflicted before the paſſage thereof.

This ſtatute ſhall commence and be in force from and after the paſſage thereof.

Paſſed March 24th, 1802.

A Copy,

WILL. RUSSELL, c. c.

Note.—The LECTURES, as uſual, will commence on the third Monday in October.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the caſe of Edward Hyde,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt EDWARD HYDE, merchant, of the town of Fredericſburg, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 13th, and Tueſday the 21ſt inſt. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commiſſioners' office held in the Old Treaſury Office, near the Falling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting, to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt ſitting, the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, September 1ſt, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Iſaac McPherſon,

A BANKRUPT.

THE Creditors of the ſaid bankrupt are hereby notified, that the commiſſioners will meet on Saturday the 11th day of September, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpoſe of certifying to the judge of the diſtrict of Virginia, that the ſaid Iſaac McPherſon hath made a full diſcovery of his eſtate and effects & in all things conformed himſelf to the directions of the act of Congreſs made and now in force concerning bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt will be heard againſt the commiſſioners certifying the ſame.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, September 1ſt, 1802.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

[By the ſhip TOM, Capt. TURNER, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia.

PARIS, June 27.

Fete of the Anniverſary of July 14.

Government deſires that morals and virtue be particularly honored during this fete, and that they may receive public rewards.

At Paris there ſhall be celebrated, in each of the twelve municipalities, on the 14th of July, the marriage of a young woman with a young man choſen from among the young men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their courage.

The ſame ceremony ſhall take place in every chief place of arrondiſſement, on the 1ſt of Vendemaire next.

The prefects and ſub prefects ſhall concert with the municipality of the place, means for furniſhing portions to theſe young women, and ſettle the form of the ceremonies which ſhall be performed at theſe marriages.

At Paris, on the evening of July 14, there ſhall be a Grand Concert on the terrace of the Thuilleries. The palace of government ſhall be illuminated, as well as the Garden of the Thuilleries, and the place de la Concorde.

(Signed)
The Miniſter of thh Interior,
CHAPTAL.

BERN, June 30.

We have at length received poſitive intelligence from the leſſer Cantons; but this is far from being ſatisfactory. The Conſtitution has been unanimouſly rejected in the three Cantons of Schawiz, Uri and Unterwalden. The inhabitants of theſe countries were given to underſtand, that if they rejected this ſecond conſtitution, they would be able, as they long wiſhed, to form an independent ſtate, under the denomination of Tellgau, or country of William Tell. The magiſtrates, inſtead of penning regiſters at their habitations, cauſed the conſtitution to be read in the churches after divine ſervice, and invited thoſe who wiſhed to accept it, to repair to the choir, to inſcribe their names in the regiſters opened. But not a perſon would quit his place. The patriots even, that is, thoſe who have filled the public functions in the name of the Central Government, intimidated by the menaces held out to them, were obliged to vote in the negative. It is thought that government will make new efforts to conciliate the minds of the people in theſe Cantons. At Glaris, and in ſeveral other Communes, the Canton of Lintz, the prefects and ſub-prefects, yielding to the ſolicitations of the inhabitants, ſuffered them to meet in communal aſſemblies. The reſult of theſe aſſemblies has been the unanimous rejection of the conſtitution. Appenzel has had frequent communications whith Schwitz. The acceptors there are in the minority, but the reſt of the Canton of Sanus has given a more ſatisfactory reſult.

MILAN, June 12.

We learn from Meſſina, that a Swediſh frigate arrived there towards the end of laſt month, with a tripolitan chebec, which ſhe captured after a deſperate engagement againſt four veſſels of that nation—two of which were ſunk. The Swediſh frigate it is ſaid, had above a hundred men killed or wounded.

GENOA, June 9.

We learn, from good authority, that the firſt conſul has appointed firſt magiſtrate of our government, under the denomination of Doge, Citizen Gattiano, now miniſter of our republic at Milan. This Citizen, who is generally eſteemed, is one of thoſe whom Buonaparte in the year 1797 nominated as members of the proviſional government.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Court of Quarterly Seſſion, held for Campbell County, the 9th day of Auguſt, 1802,

William Dabbs, jun. *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
James Patillo, Nathaniel Depriеſt, Mary Depriеſt, Charles Depriеſt, Stephen Johns, and Sally his wife, late Sally Depriеſt; —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Depriеſt; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Depriеſt; Bunyon Depriеſt, Samuel Depriеſt, Auſtin Depriеſt, and Patty Depriеſt, heirs of John Depriеſt, ſen. deceaſed, *Defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants James Patillo, Nathaniel Depriеſt, Mary Depriеſt, —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Depriеſt; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Depriеſt; Bunyon Depriеſt, Samuel Depriеſt, Auſtin Depriеſt and Patty Depriеſt, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the ſecond Monday in November next, and anſwer the plaintiff's action; that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the Virginia Gazettes for eight weeks ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the Courthouſe of the ſaid county two ſeveral court days.

A Copy—Teſte,
JOHN ALEXANDER, D. C. C. C.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Jefferson & Ironside.—"HECTOR IRONSIDE, Esquire," editor of the National Ægis, a paper established at Worcester, Massachusetts, by Mr. Lincoln, the present Attorney-General, undertook in July last a ready, thought rather an indiscreet defence of Mr. Jefferson, against the charge of paying Callender for calumny. The following extract from the last Ægis will show, however, that Mr. Jefferson's conduct, when once understood in all its enormity, has fairly staggered him, and he now only asks to be satisfied of the truth of the charges, and "the pen which has been *devoted* to Mr. Jefferson's defence shall drop from his hands."

"The 'New-York Evening Post,' in discussing the subject of Mr. Jefferson's reported donation to Callender, has stated that the "Citizen, and National Ægis, "Mr. Jefferson's mouth-pieces, have defended the act of encouraging virtuous "opposition, to an iniquitous government, "and as meriting applause, rather than "censure."

"The Citizen may answer for itself while we challenge Mr. Coleman to produce a passage from *our* remarks on this subject, bearing the *least* resemblance to that which is ascribed to us. We stated, that we had never seen 'the Prospect,' that we had no knowledge of its contents, that it had been represented as hostile to the *measures* of the late government, and that Mr. Jefferson's encouragement of the work, was, therefore, evidence of his hostility to these *measures*."

"Mr. Coleman has now furnished such extracts from 'the Prospect,' as convince us that *some parts of it* were worthy of Callender himself. By this we mean to express, in the strongest terms, our detestation of the foul and infamous slanders with which it is discolored. The vile and groveling abuse of the character of Washington admit of no apology, and, with every American, can excite nothing but disgust, indignation and abhorrence. The wretch deserved a pillory for his reward. Could we once be persuaded, by unequivocal evidence, that Mr. Jefferson had seen *the whole* of this polluted 'Prospect,' and afterwards extended his patronage to the infernal labors of the miscreant, the pen which has been devoted to his defence should drop from our hands, and our lips should be closed in everlasting silence!

"We repeat it again; give us the evidence that Mr. Jefferson read, and approved, *the whole* of this detestable work, that after seeing the extent of 'the Prospect' he rewarded the rascal with an hundred dollars, or even a single cent; convince us of these facts, and our defence of the President and his character is at an end!"

REPLY.

"Hector Ironside, Esquire," in the above extract, charges us with having stated that the Citizen and himself have defended the payment of the money to Callender "as encouraging virtuous opposition to an iniquitous government, and therefore meriting applause." He challenges us to produce a passage from his remarks bearing the *least resemblance to that ascribed to him.*

The truth is, the Ægis and the Citizen appeared to us to have generally thought and written so much in the same current, that had it not been for the distance between them, we should have supposed the defence of the President to have been framed in concert. In any occasional remark, therefore, we had to make on this defence, we were the less scrupulous as to which of them, exactly a particular sentence might belong, knowing as we have just observed that in every thing material both papers had substantially adopted the same idea. The above sentence as it stands belongs, we discover, to the Citizen; but if the Ægis has not only recognized the sentiment, but even gone beyond it, as we trust we shall, it follows that we have done Hector no injustice, and further that we fairly bring ourselves within the terms of his own challenge. The public shall judge.

"It [the Prospect] is said to have been hostile to the *late administration*. This will not be denied. Is it to be supposed that the sentiments would be less acceptable to him [Mr. Jefferson] because *they accorded with his own?*"

This is Mr. Hector Ironside's own language; and now after having declared that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Callender's sentiments, as expressed in the "Prospect" perfectly accorded, I hope it will hardly be denied, that it is substantially ascribing to Mr. Jefferson an approbation of the work, founded on its *hostility to the late administration*; and that for this the money was paid—in other words, *as encouraging opposition to the former government.* We do not see then, that there is any difference between us, except in calling it "a *virtuous* opposition to an *iniquitous* government." Now as to the opposition's being thought *virtuous* by Mr. Jefferson, or the former government *iniquitous*, which we shall not stand much upon that, but concede to Ironside, if he pleases, that Mr. Jefferson did not believe the one of the other. This concession is made the more readily, because it perfectly coincides with our opinion, and if it can give any advantage to Mr. Jefferson, he is welcome to it. How does the account then stand between us? We ascribed to the Ægis, in common with the Citizen, that he had represented Mr. Jefferson as having paid Callender with a view to *encourage a virtuous opposition to an iniquitous government*; it turns out, however, that it was the Citizen only who used these expressions, and that the Ægis only said, that the money was paid to encourage the propagation of *sentiments perfectly according with Mr. Jefferson's own*; so that we have to confess that we have failed to produce the identical passage from Ironside; but then we must beg leave to submit it to our peers, whether we have not amply justified ourselves within the terms and spirit of his challenge, by proving upon him a sentiment which is not merely a resemblance of that, but much stronger, and more comprehensive than even that. We have been thus particular with this gentleman, because we never mean to lay ourselves open to the unfair, impolitic and odious charge of misrepresenting an adversary. It is a species of littleness and cunning to which we never have, and we trust never shall descend.

And now having opened a correspondence with Mr. Ironside, he must permit us to compliment him on the attachment to principle and virtue discovered in the close of his paragraph. Could he but be satisfied that Mr. Jefferson extended his patronage to Callender after having seen the "Prospect," his *devoted* pen should drop from his hand, and his lips be closed in everlasting silence. Very well so far—very well indeed! But what evidence does Mr. Ironside require? The fact has been over and over again asserted and never once contradicted in a manner to draw the assertion into question; besides, Callender expressly offers a witness to prove it, and names him, Mr. George Jefferson of Richmond. But Mr. Ironside must be *unequivocally* satisfied. Ay, there it is. If we are not misinformed, however, some evidence may yet be brought forward altogether *unequivocal*. Callender in his last Recorder tells us

"The worst part of the story must, for the present, remain *incog*; and the circumstances which at this time have been suppressed, can be proved in a court of justice, if our witnesses can be compelled to attend."

Take care, Mr. Ironside. If you are not sincere it will require all your iron and all your brass too to bear up under the situation in which you may soon find yourself. This confession is marked down against you. Believe me, you have played a desperate game to set the fate of your idol and your own reputation upon a throw. And between us, I think, my friend, you have hazarded rather too much for so worthless a man as Mr. Jefferson. If, however, sir, you are really sincere in this declaration rely upon it you will not long remain without an *unequivocal* opportunity to make it known. We confess, Squire Hector, we should have been better pleased with you on this occasion if we did not see a little manœuvering not altogether reconcileable with that spirit of candor you profess. In order to get away as far as possible from the sentiment ascribed to you, you represent yourself as having said only that Mr. Jefferson's encouragement of Callender was "an evidence of his hostility to the *measures* of the late government." I am afraid, Squire, there is rather more of ingenuity than of ingenuousness in this. You did not say, this, sir, your words are "hostile to the late *administration*," including as well persons as measures. Now, if it is unfair and uncandid to misquote another, what do you make of it for a man designedly to misquote himself? Again, you now tell us your pen is "*devoted* to the defence of Mr. Jefferson," pray sir, do you remember that in your first piece you reprobated "Mr. Coleman for being *enlisted* for the purpose of writing down the government?" Now, Squire, be so good as to tell us the exact difference in point of principle, or if you please, delicacy, between being *enlisted* to write down, and being *devoted* to write up an administration? We know you are not without acuteness, and very probably you will equally surprise and please us with your discriminative faculties on this occasion.

Come then, "distinguish and divide
A hair, 'twixt south & south-west side."

But sir, I cannot conclude this article, already too long, without taking notice of one very extraordinary position in your first paper, which I accidentally omited before. To close your defence of Mr. Jefferson's conduct, you say, "If the *president believed* the [sedition] law to be unconstitutional when he came into office, and found Callender had been one of its victims, however infamous he had then discovered him to be, *it was his duty to remit the penalty.*" We have not misquoted this passage from the paper before us, but as it contains a doctrine so highly unwarrantable and pernicious, we rest till you shall have an opportunity to declare whether you mean to be understood as advancing such doctrine. And we take the liberty to hint to Mr. Lincoln himself the prudence of examining this question with a little more accuracy than he appears to have done that proposed to him by Mr. Randolph, respecting the repayment of a fine once placed in the hands of the marshal. We intend to take that question as the subject of a paper very soon, and we are much mistaken if we do not make it satisfactorily appear that Mr. Lincoln's opinion is directly in the face of law and of the constitution.

Duane and Cheetham would have furnished between them ample subject for the New-York head this evening, but their brother Blake had pre-occupied the place. We shall be after them tomorrow.

—

Another *honest removal* is given this evening from the *Petersburg Intelligencer*. Who will not say upon reading it, that it was made after "time was taken, information sought and such obtained as could leave no room to doubt of its fitness?" Take care Mr. Jefferson, or you'll next be called—*a horrible ugly name for a gentleman to put up with.*

BOSTON, August 20.

THE president mentions the infidel TOM PAIN's, "*useful*" labors.—Now what are they? Pulling down government, attempting to pull down religion—and writing libels against WASHINGTON. These useful labors the president expresses his hope that PAIN will *continue*. He wishes to have PAIN *here* to pursue his laudable business, and offers him a public ship to bring him over. Now, if there is one fair-minded Democrat in the state, to him I appeal, and ask, whether any jacobin newspaper can complain, with face of reason, of the house of Mr. JEFFERSON? Is not his own conduct the worst imputation that can be thrown upon him? Is not the simple truth the most biting of all satire, the most blackening to his fame of all libels? Is he not the aggressor? He wrote to MAZZEI, slandering, not only WASHINGTON and ADAMS, and the body of our merchants, clergy and northeren farmers, but the constitution itself, as a monarco aristocratico patch-work, made of the foul rags of the British constitution and an imitation of it. Next, we find him giving money to CALLENDER who composed the most infamous libel.—In his New Haven letter he vents the most unfounded bitter calumnies himself, and now he calls upon TOM PAIN to come over and assist in these "*useful*" labors. After all this, can he or his friends complain of calumny. It is a game, as the *Chronicle* says, very *knowingly*, of corruption, that he is surprized, or affects to be surprized, that two can play at.—Who began first is scarcely a question. But truth is no libel, and worse than the truth who would wish to speak of him. But reader, Democrat or federalist, if you are honest and have common understanding, reflect, what sort of a president have we got? Let us "correct this procedure." Amen say the white people.

NEW-YORK, August 26.

By the Perseus, from Jamaica, we have received papers to the 31st of July.

A French man of war brig arrived at Kingston the 28th ult. from Allegator-Pond, to request assistance for the French frigate La Cocarde, on shore there.

The French frigate La Romaine, having on board 500 negroes, put into Port-Royal for water and provisions, with which she was abundantly supplied; she and the above brig then sailed, accompanied by two British frigates to escort them some distance from the island. The Kingston papers say, that their visit to that island was rather mysterious, and their motives were thought to be not of a friendly nature. [The above, probably, are part of the squadron designed for this port.]

It is to be hoped that the wise-acres who at present rule the United States, and who censured with so much elitterality the application made by the former federal administrations, of the overplus of one appropriation to supply the deficiences of others, will find that *they* have appropriated a sufficiency to defend the trade of this country in the Mediteranean, against the pirates of that sea. The want of a respectable force in that quarter, and knowing of the *economical reductions* that have been made in our navy, are probably the true causes that have induced the late "equally appearances" with his Moorish majesty. Nothing is more true than that weakness invites aggression—and no nation, at once wealthy and prosperous, can ever expect to escape depredation, unless they have spirit and disposition to *hazard* every thing, in order to render the fruits of their skill and industry *secure*.

The Spencer Packet, in 30 days from New-York, via Halifax, arrived at Falmouth, on the 27th of June; her letters were delivered in London on the 29th.

By the information presented to the British House of Commons respecting the Island of Trinidad, it appears that 300 allotments of land had been appropriated under the Spanish government, and that there remains at the disposal of the Brithsh government the vast tract of 2720 divisions of land of 320 acres each, or 870,400 acres in all. It likewise appears that the white inhaditants, at the time it was taken, were, 2151; free people of color 4476: slaves 10,009; and Indiana 1082.

August 28.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated Aug. 21.

SIR,

There is no information at the Navy Department, (as on enquiry I have been informed) that any of the Tripolitans are out, and there is no reason to suppose that any of them have been able to escape the vigilance of the three American and three Swedish vessels stationed off Tripoli. The account brought to New-York from Cadiz, that the Tripolitans have taken two American vessels and one Swede, has probably proceded from the report prevailing in Gibraltar, that, on the 17th June, a pirate off Cape Pelos had taken a Philadelphia brig, in the presence of another American vessel; and had also on another day plundered a Swedish vessel without taking her—and I am further inclined to consider the Cadiz account as an idle rumour, from this circumstance—that a letter from James Yard, dated Cadiz, July 9th, 1802, does not mention any thing of the kind. So interesting an occurrence, if true, would have been known to him, and would surely have been communicated

"The New-York will be ready for sea on Saturday next. The John Adams will probably be immediately put in commission; she can be equipped in two weeks. The constitution, at Boston, is completely prepared, I am told, for immediate service; and I understand the Philadelphia will be also in the course of a few days. The President could be put to sea, it is said, in 10 days from hence, if thought necessary.'

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

We are informed that the house of Mr. Mark Balderson, in Bucks county, was struck by lighting, at ten o'clock on Wednesday evening last, which killed his wife in the cellar; and, at the same time, a barn was struck and burnt down belonging to Mr. John Ely. It is said, that the house of Mr. Balderson also took fire and was much injured.

In addition to the preceeding melancholy accident, we were last night informed, that the Mail Stage, owned by Mr. VANDEGRIFT of Trenton, was struck by lightning at a late hour on Saturday night last, while on the road between Princeton and Trenton. The lightning appeared first to have been attracted by the iron on the back part of the carriage and on the hind wheels, from whence it descended to the axle-tree and ran along the pole under the carriage, and instantly killed the four horses. Besides the driver, who was, for a short period, stunned by the shock, there were two or three passengers in the carriage, who providentially escaped unhurt, although the body of the stage was considerably shattered.

WASHINGTON-CITY, Aug. 27.

OFFICIAL.

Under the Instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Morris will employ constantly one frigate in convoying our outwad bound merchantmen from Cadiz, thro' the Straits, and another in convoying our homeward bound Merchantmen from Malaga: and every convoy, when in the gut, will have an additional protection. The distribution of the other frigates will, from time to time, be such as, in the judgment of the Commodore, will afford the best protection to our commerce, and most effectually repress the predatory disposition of its enemies.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1802.

Extract of a letter from a respectable farmer, living in the Western parts of Virginia, to his friend in Richmond.

"I gave an order on you for two dollars, to pay the Republican, for his *Recorder*. This man will out with a heap of villainy: indeed I think *Citizen Jefferson* might have been more sagacious, than to imagine the 100 dollars from himself, and the 200 of the people's, given from the Treasury, would secure his gratitude. If I was C——, I would claim half the annual salary, or I would turn him out, as I turned him in. This is the first specimen of corrupt bribery that has come to light in this country, that I have heard of; and this the worthy president will have recorded to his own honor in the annals of his fame; (how glorious to be great) Nothing like this in the history of *Washington*, nor poor *Adams* had not the philosophy to find out this happy method of *preserving liberty and equality*. How fast our country improves in knowledge since a mass of information" is preserved to our citizens. The philanthropic example of preferring our steady friends, and consigning to ruin and disgrace, such as will not bow to our *shrine*, is another virtue to which our happy country is indebted to the *man of the people*: what a pity he could not be spared till the days would come when the question would be, "*is he honest, is he a friend to the constitution?*" that they might not with propriety be vibrated back *on himself* so often."

—

FROM THE AURORA.

Talking of *Whigs* and *Tories*, why has not the Virginia Gazette given a place to our answer to *Trueman*, as Trueman requested. The whole *phalanx* of *Tory* prints have given a place to *Trueman*, but they have forgotten to notice the answer, *convenient creatures!*

[Our answer to the above is as follows. We did not receive the number of the Aurora which contained Mr. Duane's answer to *Trueman*, though we generally receive the Aurora with regularity.

The author of Trueman brought to this office the Aurora which contained Mr. Duane's answer with his own reply—it was printed at full length in our paper of the 28th ult. We wish Mr. Duane may be as candid in admitting Trueman at full length into the Aurora.

We cannot answer for other editors, but our rule and wish is to give a fair opportunity for free and temperate discussion upon all subjects.]

—

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. POULSON,

An idea having been entertained that it would conduce to the public convenience, and particularly to the safety of country people coming to market in the night, to have lamps placed somewhere adjacent to the Centre Square, it is suggested whether the discovery of Mr. Benjamin Henfrey, might not be usefully and advantageously applied to this object.

The light is professed to be obtained from the gas of wood or pit coal, and that which is extracted from the latter is supposed to be the best. A considerable quantity of Coal is necessarily consumed in the Centre Square building for the purposes of the Steam Engine. If the coal thus consumed can be also applied to the emission of light, the object of lighting that part of the city may be obtained with little additional expence to the citizens.

The effect would be extremely beautiful and might tend to guard the unwary traveller from midnight robbery & murder.

By what particular process this gas is obtained remains I suppose a secret with the discoverer; but if even after the coal has performed its service in the boiler, the vapour is no longer capable of producing the requisite gas, yet it is asserted by the patentee, that after the gas and tar have been extracted, the coal will be more valuable than before. This being taken for fact, the operation need only be reversed; the light may first be produced, and the coal afterwards be used for the Engine.

The subject merits the serious attention of our corporation. Should the patentee be successful in an experiment on the Centre Square Edifice, the rest of the city may hereafter be lighted by the same means, should it prove to be more economical than the plan in use, which is certainly very expensive.

A Friend to useful Discoveries.

—

Mr. Jefferson, though such a strenuous supporter of republicanism, has some passages in his famous Notes on Virginia at least as favorable to Monarchy, and Privileged Orders, as any to be found in Mr. Adam's book, so much reprobated on that account. In one passage he supposes the kingdom of France would be "less happy," by introducing republicans into her bosom. In another, he considers it a "capital defect" in the constitution of Virginia, that *wealth* is not altogether represented in the senate, and that the two branches of the legislature are composed of *men of the same description*. Mr. Jefferson was desirous of clothing the WEALTHY CLASS of Virginia with such constitutional, permanent and exclusive previliges, as would soon have amounted to *hereditary distinctions*. [*Salem paper*]

TO THE PUBLIC.

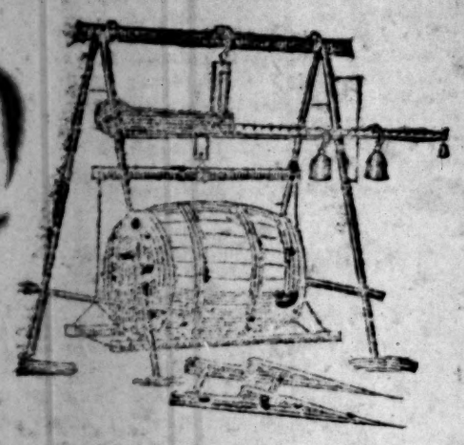
BY virtue of a power of attorney from WILLIAM O. WINSTON and BICKERTON WINSTON, to the subscriber, bearing date the 29th day of July 1802, will be exposed to sale, for cash, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not, then the next fair day, THIRTIEN

VALUABLE NEGROES,

consisting of Men, Women and Children; Twenty-three Head of CATTLE, including two yoke of Oxen; Eight Head of HORSES, and Twelve Head of SHEEP, for the purpose of discharging the arrearages of Taxes, due from the said William O. Winston, as late Sheriff of Hanover county. DAVID BULLOCK.

September 2d, 1802.

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, conveniency and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.
Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chicahominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable grass, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer

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Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21st September next, will be sold also for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, several valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Mahogany Tables, Desk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *JOHN A. STILL & Co.* being dissolved on the first day of August, all those indebted to that concern are requested to make payment to *Bartlett Still*, and no other.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, August 17, 1802.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

at the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favor him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

SECOND NOTICE

In the case of Christopher Anthony *and* Tarlton Woodson Pleasants,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants, Merchants, of the city of Richmond; and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th instant, and on Monday the 6th day of September next, and on Thursday the 30th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint. ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, August 20, 1802.

I am desirous of Selling my

LAND,

In the County of Halifax,

LYING on Buckskin Creek, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres, and extending about two miles on both sides of the creek. This land is of good quality for meadow, and tobacco, and will be sold entire, or in divisions as may suit purchasers.

PAUL CARRINGTON, Jun.

July 27, 1802. 4w

Journeymen Wanted

SIX or eight Journeymen Shoemakers that are good workmen, will meet with constant employ and ready pay at the following wages:

For making Long Boots, Three Dollars; Half Ditto, Two & a Half Ditto Shoes, One Ditto; by applying to

Jacob Harrison,

Who has on hand, a large assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

For Sale on moderate terms.

Richmond, August 23d, 1802. ep3w

To be sold at Public Auction,

For ready money, on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, the

House and Lot,

NEAR the mouth of Shockoe Creek, lately occupied by Messrs. Wight and Harris, and commonly called the Shoe Factory. The title papers may be seen at any time previous to the sale by applying to *Macmurdo & Fisher.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, v. m.

Richmond, August 23, 1802. eptds.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the BRICK-HOUSE, opposite to Crouch's Tavern and near to Prosser and Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practice the law in the High Court of Chancery and District Courts, and in the County and City Courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 24, 1802. ft

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Gardan Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few chocie Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, August 15, 1802.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

Adams & Fisher,

Have just received by the *Alexander*, from Bristol, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on short Credit.

SALT, loose and in sacks.
Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14.
A few doz. large Coal Shovels.
Double Glo'ster, Pine Apple, Brick and Dolphin Cheese.
Candle Shades and Passage Lamps.
Fifty boxes long and short Tobacco Pipes, 3 groce in each box.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

15 Casks old Colmenar Wine.
15 Casks Malaga ditto.

Richmond, August 6, 1802.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross.*

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

At Amherst Court House, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 20th day of September, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross complainant, against John Old defendant,

Two tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other five acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in February last, and the sale postponed for particular reasons, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
JOHN WIATT,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN,
} Commissioners.

Amherst, Aug. 14, 1802. 4w